

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1835.

Grub Worm or Cut Worm.

This greyish *underground* villain has been exceedingly plenty and troublesome in many places, and done much damage this season. He is a great scourge to the farmer, and the gardener, for he makes thorough work wherever he goes, and when he bites he bites to kill, generally cutting the young plant entirely off, and what is singular, he never makes a meal of the whole of it, but if one slice does not satisfy him, he makes off to another one and cuts that through in like manner. Now what's the remedy against such a foe? Indeed we are exceedingly lame and deficient in our remedies and preventives of mischief against any of the insect tribes, because of this simple reason—we don't understand their habits.—We do not make ourselves sufficiently acquainted with their manners and customs, and until we do make ourselves so acquainted, they will get the better of us. Many think it an exceedingly small business to be studying into the movements of a worm; to be collecting *beetles*, and *moscheeto*s, and "*bottle-spiders*," but by and by some "*bug*" or grub lays siege to their corn field, or wheat field, or garden, and then there is a great clamor, and what shall we do? and how shall we work it to get clear of them? is the cry. The only way to "*work it*" against any enemy, is to first know him thoroughly, and then you can counteract his plans and operations. It is not known to every one even in this late day of the world, that nearly all insects exist, or have a being in three several states or conditions. First we will say he is hatched from the egg, and becomes a grub or worm or caterpillar,—after being in this condition a while, and perhaps eating up your beans, or your melons, or apple-trees, he changes into another shape. He either rolls himself up in a pod, or spins a covering over his body, or puts himself in some other safe and convenient position, and remains quiet for a while, and then creeps out quite a "*different sort of a chap*" from what he was formerly. Instead of creeping about in the dirt, he has some half dozen goodly legs, and a set of wings, and can fly in your face if he likes and greet you by tickling your nose, or sticking his bill into your skin, and taking a draught of your blood. Insects, after flying and fluttering and laughing about the world awhile in this shape, lay their eggs and die. These eggs in due time hatch out another batch of grubs, which fall foul of your crops and set you to fretting and scolding again. The cut worm changes from a worm into a dark grey moth, or as it is more fa-

miliarly called, "*millar*," which flies about in the night, and gets into your lamp while upon your table, and perhaps burns a foot or a wing badly, and you pity him for his folly and misfortune, while a few weeks before, perhaps you were digging and scratching around your cabbage plant in search of this very fellow, who had demolished some of your finest, and made you wish the whole race of them exterminated. Thus it is; you are eager for his life in one instance, and in the other let him flit round your room all the evening unmolested. If you would be satisfied of this fact, and also learn the appearances of the miller so as to recognize him when you meet with him, place a few of the worms in a box of soil, keeping it covered over tightly with some gauze. The earth should be kept about as moist as the natural soil, and perhaps the worms will want feeding with some fresh plant. In time you will find that they have rolled themselves up, and will at last come out, a perfect miller with wings, &c.

In regard to this insect there are many things to be learned. What are his usual modes of life? Does he crawl above ground in the night time or does he make his way through the soil like a mole? At what time does he hatch out? How long does he remain in a larva or worm state? How long does he lie in a chrysalis state? How long does he live in a miller or winged state? Where does the female deposit her eggs? are questions of importance to the Farmer—but who has been observing enough to answer them?

He probably lies under the surface of the ground protected from the light and heat of the sun, and the search of birds, until night, when he comes above, and sallies forth in quest of food, and again buries himself. That this is the habit of the animal is inferred from the fact, that we have occasionally seen him above ground in the day time, and also from this fact, that a gentleman informed us that some cucumbers which he had covered in his Garden with boxes and millinet to keep off the striped bug, were also protected from the cut worm, while some others in the same plat which he had not covered for want of boxes, were bitten off by them.

How would some lime white wash answer poured around the plant? or if they creep under the surface, would it not be well to form a little trench or ditch around and pour it in? Or perhaps a ring of tar poured around?

Mr. J. Dow of Waterville, informed us the other day of an experiment which he had tried with tolerable success and was in hopes it would be a good preventive, tho' from limited experience he could not tell certainly. Having lost many of his cauliflowers by the cut worm, he prepared about a half a barrel of weak ley from wood ashes, to which he added half a bottle of essence of smoke, (Pyroligneous acid,) with which he watered the remainder. Now one experiment does not always establish a fact, and we wish our friends would not only try this but other experiments. Ashes and soot and salt and sulphur, &c., have been recommended but we have never succeeded very well with them.

Jerusalem Artichoke.

This is a plant which we have known from our boyhood, and yet know but little about it. We have often thought, however, that they were calculated for many good purposes, as they yield quite abundantly and withstands the frosts of our winters when kept in the soil. Hogs are exceedingly fond of them, and will root carefully and anxiously to obtain them. Notwithstanding they keep so well during the winter, we once left a bushel of them out during a cold night in the latter part of autumn, and they were more thoroughly frozen and more completely spoiled than potatoes would have been in the same situation. Why would it not be profitable for farmers to plant a piece, say an acre of ground with them, that was not worth much except for a hog pasture, on purpose for swine to root among early in the spring and during the summer. Could or could not hogs be kept more economically in this way? Who in our State has had experience enough with this root to tell us? Hogs are also fond of the leaves in summer.

That it will yield abundantly in a good soil is evident from the statements of Mr. Peters. He states that from one acre he raised from 70 to 80 tons—this would make, if we allow 60 lbs. to make a bushel over 2,666 bushels to the acre! Is it possible that this amount of esculent root can be obtained from even a highly cultivated acre of land? The stalk and leaf would also be a valuable article for the manure yard, and if we mistake not, sheep like the dried leaves. Is it not worth an experiment?

Suckers on Indian Corn.

Farmers have been divided in the opinion, whether it was best to deprive Indian corn of the suckers which are given out from the roots, &c. or not. We have been inclined to the opinion that it was best, considering them as depriving the kernel of food which it ought to have, and thereby lessening the crop.

Some statements in the last Cultivator, if correct, prove that it is wrong to cut them off, but that they should be allowed to spindle and become matured with the other stalks. Why this should be done will be best understood by stating a few items of the process of fertilizing the seeds of plants. It is a fact, that plants are both male and female, and that the yellow dust or pollen which is produced by a certain part of the flower must be received or a portion of it by another part of the flower or plant and conveyed to the seeds or they will never come to maturity. Now pollen, in Indian corn, is formed by the spindle, and this must descend upon the silk which is put out from the husk or ear, and be thence conveyed to the seed, and causes it to become matured or ripened. Hence the reason why some rows of corn in an ear or the tips of some ears, have no kernels; they have not received any pollen. The statement of the person alluded to is to the following purport, viz: The lower portion of kernels put out the silk first, and the higher ones, in succession—a new circle of them presenting themselves continually until they are all out and all

impregnated. Now the male blossoms, on the spindle, do not remain in vigor more than six days, and if the weather be hot and dry not so long. There is danger therefore, that all the kernels will not become fertilized by the main stalks, but the suckers coming after in succession, will afford sufficient for the purpose, and the ears become filled. There is not the least doubt on the score of the necessity of the pollen of the spindle for rendering the kernel of the ear plump and good; but the question to be decided is—does the spindle of the main stalk ever fail of doing this? If it is common for them to do this, then the suckers, if they grow up and spindle in season, are absolutely necessary, and should never be cut down. It is a subject worth examining, and we hope our farmers will watch narrowly this summer and test the truth of it.

Spruce Beer.

As we have occasionally a warm dry and as heat and labor induce thirst, the following recipe for making spruce beer will be found a very convenient one. The essence of spruce is prepared from the spruce of our forests, sometimes called Black Spruce, and is a very convenient article, especially where the spruce cannot be easily obtained. "Take three gallons of water, make it blood warm, a pint and a half of molasses, a table spoonful of the essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger, mix them well together and add a gill of yeast; let it stand over night and bottle it in the morning, and it will be fit to drink in 24 hours."

Hunt up the Lime and Minerals.

The search for lime last summer was so successful, that we hope others will be induced to look about a little and see what they can find. If not lime, perhaps they may find some other useful substance, at any rate there will be a chance of becoming more acquainted with the minerals &c., around you. Take two specimens of such rocks or minerals as you find, and are not certain what they are. Number them both alike, and send one specimen to our office, and we will endeavor to find out what it is and let you know through the paper. What say ye?

Green Peas.

It is with pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of a mess of Green Peas from Mr. Eliphalet Folsom of Monmouth, which were gathered on the 20th. Mr. Folsom has heretofore been very successful in the cultivation of early varieties of vegetables, among which is an early kind of Indian corn. We presume that this crop of peas are the earliest of any in this latitude.

For the Maine Farmer.

Grain and Hoed Crops.

MR. HOLMES:—In the article in your last paper on comparing "grain and hoed crops," you appear to make Indian corn the criterion by which to judge of the profits of hoed crops. If this is the fact, and corn is a fair criterion on which to judge of the profits of all hoed crops, then I will go with you, heart and hand, in throwing aside the hoe, and using only the harrow, the sickle, &c.; for I consider Indian corn one of the most unprofitable and uncertain crops a farmer can put into the ground. But before I do this, I should like to make a few figures by way of calculation, to see what crops do actually neat the most clear profit, not that I would have one crop cultivated at the entire exclusion of all or any other, but that we may be enabled to cul-

tivate the most of that which will yield the most profit, all things considered, and considering the seasons as they have averaged for the last five years. Without spending time to show that hoed crops (except corn) can be raised on land of an inferior quality and with less manure than wheat, &c. We will suppose an acre of land prepared to receive wheat. For the last five years an average crop of turnips from that acre would be 500 bushels worth 20c per bushel,

An average crop of Potatoes would be 350 bushels worth 1s. 6d. per bushel,	87,50
" " Peas & Oats, 35 bush. " 4s. " 23,34	
" " Oats, 40 " " 3s. " 20,00	
" " Rye, 25 " " 3s. " 16,67	
" " Wheat, 18 " " 6s. " 18,00	
" " Beans, 10 " " 12s. " 20,00	
" " Indian Corn 15 " " 6s. " 15,00	

From this calculation which I believe is not far from the facts, it appears that turnips and potatoes are far more profitable than grain crops, and grain is more profitable than Indian corn. With corn, all depends on the seasons, for the last five years the chance has been three to two to lose the whole crop, while all other crops named have given a small yield even the poorest seasons. I have known a number of fields of corn within that time to prove total failures, and the smallest yield of wheat that has come to my knowledge, five bushels to the acre—the smallest crop of oats, fifteen bushels—smallest crop of rye, (one piece of winter rye excepted) nine bushels—smallest crop of potatoes, ninety five bushels—do. Peas & Oats, ten bushels. These were each on land of very inferior quality, and in such poor order that no one would thought of attempting to raise corn on it. I have not been particular in keeping an account of the best crops that have been raised, as they are so frequently trumpeted through the news papers that every body has an opportunity know about them. I have frequently seen statements of how large a quantity of hops have been raised to the acre, but am not able to determine what is a medium crop, and how small a crop has been raised, and whether they do not sometimes prove a total failure. Will some of your readers answer these inquiries. M. S.

June 12.

For the Maine Farmer.

Culture of Roots.

MR. HOLMES:—I think that the cultivation of root crops as the winter food for cattle is the golden fleece of agriculture, and in no part of the globe can a greater profit be realized from this branch of husbandry than in the State of Maine, owing in part to our excellent grazing lands, which afford an ample supply of summer food for cattle. I believe that the soil of our State is better adapted to the raising of roots than that of the far famed Massachusetts, and in this branch of husbandry we may rival England, France, Germany or Holland; and our contiguity to the British Provinces will afford good markets for the disposal of much of our surplus products. Intelligent farmers differ in opinion respecting the relative value of the different kinds of roots as food for cattle. One distinguished agriculturist says that no root within his knowledge can compete with the Ruta Baga. Another prefers Carrots, and declares that no husbandry beside can keep so great a number of cattle on a given quantity of land and at so little expense. Some writers claim the preference for the Mangel Wurtzel, or root of scarcity, and think this root superior to all others. A gentleman, no doubt an intelligent farmer, in his address before an Agricultural Society of a neighboring State, declares the Potatoc the

most valuable of any root cultivated in this country, and reproaches some of his agricultural brethren for what he calls an overweening fondness for English agriculture, in cultivating turnips when the potatoc affords a more profitable crop. I think that some of all the roots above named should be cultivated, and I would not forget parsnips. This root affords an excellent fresh forage for cattle in the spring. One eighth of an acre of land, if suitable and properly tilled, will yield parsnips equal in value to one or two tons of prime English hay, and the digging of the roots in the spring will do much towards preparing the ground for other crops. I would here observe that if Dr. Dean's statements are correct, this root may be grown for a great number of years in succession, on the same ground, without deteriorating; but I think this method liable to some objections.

Much has been said of late years about the culture of Silk, and I think it may be a profitable business, but the demand for this fabric can never be so great as that for the numerous products arising from the cultivation of roots. Beef, butter and cheese, leather, tallow, wool, mutton, pork, and good laboring animals may be produced in abundance when this branch of agriculture shall be well understood and appreciated.

Maine does not raise her own bread stuffs, it is said. Well, Mr. Editor, the cultivation of root crops will help to do away this reproach. The farmer who now mows over we will say 40 acres of land to obtain hay sufficient to keep his cattle through the winter, may appropriate one half to the cultivation of wheat, adopting the clover system if he pleases, and the remaining twenty acres, under a proper rotation of crops, in grass, roots and oats, to be mowed for fodder, will keep a greater number of cattle than the whole forty acres continued in grass, and I will add with less labor and less expense.

Indian corn is an expensive and frequently a very uncertain crop. I would not however discourage the cultivation of this plant on soils that are suitable, but I believe that the farmers of Maine may obtain twice or three times the nett profit from a given quantity of land cultivated with Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, carrots, or even potatoes, than the same quantity of land cultivated with corn. Shall I mention the immense quantity of excellent manure that the careful skilful farmer may make who feeds his stock liberally with roots. A hint to the wise is sufficient, therefore I will say no more on this point.

By a communication to the Committee on agricultural products of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in the year 1821, it appears that Mr. Prince raised on his farm in Roxbury that year 656 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, 400 bushels carrots, 537 do. Ruta Baga, 745 bushels of potatoes, and 400 bushels of turnips, besides other vegetables for the use of stock on his farm. In all this it is said he finds an ample profit. Others in different parts of the country are said to be treading in the same course of successful experiment. I may here observe that this excellent farmer resides within a few miles of the Boston market and could if he wished obtain the money and a high price, for his roots, but he prefers giving them to his cattle. Let the farmers of Maine think of this, especially those who live at a distance from market. They may turn all their roots into clear cash with as great facility as the celebrated Mr. Prince, and make as much manure as he does if they will pursue the same judicious methods.

In Dr. Dean's Dictionary, we have the account

of an intelligent Englishman, (travelling through the Northern Kingdoms of Europe for agricultural information,) who was assured by a Dutch farmer that the foundation of all good agriculture was the raising of roots, as the winter food for cattle. If this assertion is true, the agriculture of Maine must be in its infancy. I have heard aged people say that when potatoes were first introduced into New Hampshire, the people were afraid to use them in large quantities as food for either man or beast; that good farmers tho't they had done well if they raised one or two barrels of this root in a year; at length a considerable farmer raised sixty bushels, and so great was the surprise of the good people of the granite State, that large numbers flocked together from considerable distances to see sixty bushels of potatoes. I would ask the question, whether some farmers at the present day are not as much frightened at Ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c., as were the good people of N. Hampshire at potatoes, in days of yore. One writer says that the raising of roots for cattle is the great boast of the farming interest of England and Scotland. Another says that turnips and clover are the two great pillars of British agriculture. Now if the cultivation of roots has had such a surprising effect on British husbandry, why may not the same cause produce the same effect on the agriculture of the State of Maine?

Feeding cattle liberally with roots will more than double the value of straw and other poor fodder; it gives them a keen appetite for dry fodder, and they will thrive better when fed with roots, and a very small quantity of the coarsest of dry fodder, than when fed wholly with the best of English hay. Let the farmer feed out dry fodder to his cattle as sparingly as the penurious man who is short of hay, and give them a liberal quantity of roots, and they may be kept in the best possible thriving condition.

Cattle, I have no doubt, desire a change of food as well as the human species. Confine a man to one article of food, though of an excellent kind, and he will grow tired of it—just so with cattle; they should not be fed wholly with dry fodder nor with one kind of roots, but their food should be varied as often as practicable.

I will say something in regard to the keeping of roots through the winter for the consumption of cattle. If the farmer pursues this branch of husbandry extensively which I verily believe his best interest demands, a common cellar of course will not hold all his roots. A cheap cellar may be made where the ground is free of stones, sufficiently capacious to hold all the roots necessary for the support of a large stock of cattle, which may be covered with sticks of timber of a durable kind, and then covered with earth sufficiently deep to exclude the frosts of our most severe winters. As some vegetables are liable to sprout in a cellar of too great warmth, it is a good plan to have a pipe by which a sufficiency of cold air may be let in as occasion requires, & which may be closed if necessary in extremely cold weather; thus the farmer may govern the temperature of his cellar at pleasure. An entry may be appended to one corner of the cellar, the Southerly corner if possible it should be, so large that one man may conveniently stand up and turn round in it, with two doors, an outer door and an inner door, entering the cellar.

I will here repeat, that I think every farmer should raise a number of kinds of roots for the feeding of his stock, and I believe that Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga and Carrots are preferable to potatoes in point of profit, where the soil is suitable; but if a farmer have land encumbered with stumps

stones, &c., he would do well to cultivate more potatoes and less of other roots.

I find that the agricultural societies of this state in offering premiums on crops have omitted Mangel Wurtzel—this I am very sorry to see, by so doing I think they have neglected a main article.

A. Y. F.

P. S. It may be expected that I should say something more in regard to the Canada thistle controversy. "Old Farmer," in page 122 of the present volume of your paper, has an article on this subject, in which he animadverts rather strongly on my method of destroying thistles. He compares my method to the war with the Trojans, which no doubt was expensive and burdensome; but as I stated before, my method costs nothing, and what is still better, by this method, the thistles may be mowed (when a grass crop is grown,) at the time and in the manner recommended by "Old Farmer." I think this writer can have no objections to thorough hoeing when Indian corn or potato ground happens to be infested with thistles. My plan is thorough culture of land when in tillage, bountiful manuring, plentiful seeding with grass seed, and mowing at the most proper time, which is about the time thistles are in bloom, and in rainy weather if possible.

Rumford, June, 1835.

From the New York Farmer.

Improper Influence on Hired Men in making them discontented with their Situations.

It is difficult to secure good help on a farm; and when obtained, it is as much so to have it sufficiently permanent to be truly valuable. When a farmer has a first rate man it will soon be noised about. This and that one will quickly ascertain what wages he gets, and will either directly or indirectly intimate that they would be willing to give a little more. The circumstance of receiving an additional offer he regards as complimentary, and generally, if he remains with his original employer, he feels less necessity to exert himself; and if he is induced by the trifling additional compensation to leave, his new situation is often attended with some unpleasant circumstances, that tend to sour his mind and render him discontented. Eventually his reputation is less, and his facilities for obtaining the most desirable situations not so great.

There are a few rules which employers should observe in reference to their hired help:

1. Efforts should be made to improve their hired men by rendering them more efficient, encouraging them to exertion, from principle, and from motives of reputation, and, above all, affording them the means of mental improvement.

2. The most honorable conduct should be observed among employers—not only avoiding to offer inducements to those already having situations, to leave them, but rather to decline to employ them unless they have fully complied with the spirit of their previous engagements.

3. No countenance should be given to loiterers and hangers-on. They are almost certain to do something tending to induce you to dismiss your help, or them to leave you. They will represent to your men that their work is too hard, their wages too low, or their privileges and treatment not equal to those enjoyed by themselves and others.

4. When not engaged in work, evenings and boisterous weather, something to interest the mind should be provided, in order to make home the most desirable place. For this purpose nothing is better than a periodical paper, and interesting books. Improving and interesting reading should always be accessible on Sundays. This, in connection with the practice of regularly attending a place of worship, will greatly add to the steadiness and efficiency of hired help.

5. Written agreements should generally be made when you hire for six months, or by the year. In these something equivalent to all required duties or labors on the farm should be inserted, to prevent all murmurings when called upon to do any thing that does not exactly accord with their feelings and

false notions. The wages, the time agreed upon, and a forfeiture in case either party fails in fulfilling the terms, especially in not giving a proper notice before dismissing or leaving, should be inserted. When making a bargain, let it be fully understood what you want, and what you expect. It is quite common for hired men to have their own notions how and when work should be done, and to manifest dissatisfaction if you pursue your own course. To avoid any unpleasantness of this kind, let it be understood that you hire for execution, and not for planning.

6. The use of intoxicating drinks on the farm should be prudently and positively interdicted. Nothing tends to produce dissatisfaction, and to sour the mind more, than even an occasional indulgence by those having hankering after them.

7. Employers should interest themselves in the welfare of their men—embrace opportunities to open to them brighter prospects. No sudden dismissals should be given, if they can be avoided. Give timely notice, and endeavor to procure them employment before dismissing.

In illustration of some of the above rules, I will mention an occurrence.

Last summer I commenced operations in connection with a heavy purchase, in which it was of great consequence to me, situated as I was, to have help on which full reliance could be placed. An Irishman was recommended. I drew up a contract with him, by which we were mutually to give each other a notice of at least two weeks before disannulling the bargain, or pay a month's wages. He was a very strong active workman, just adapted to my purposes. In my absence, Madame ———, owner of extensive real estate, returned from the Springs to her residence. Those to whom she had entrusted her land failed in giving satisfaction. She immediately sent for my man, whom she had employed the previous year, ascertained what wages I gave by reading the contract, offered him more, and even threatened him with her displeasure unless he came and took lodgings in her house that very night. The man yielded to her wishes. He found it convenient to leave a substitute, whom I have with me still. Neither he nor Madame ——— offered the forfeiture. I have regretted since that I did not demand and enforce it for example. The conduct of both of them was highly reprehensible, especially that of Madame ———. In all stations and conditions of life an honourable course of conduct is to be observed; contracts, either written or verbal, should, as far as Providence gives ability, be conscientiously and strictly fulfilled. If circumstances in relation to one party should so change that it would be extremely difficult, or a great sacrifice of interest, to comply with the terms of the engagement, the principles of honor and benevolence will ever arrange matters, not only satisfactory, but often in a way that will excite the best feelings of the human heart. S. F.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Consider your calling the most elevated and the most important: but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and apron.

Put off no business which ought and can be done to-day, until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never run in debt without a reasonable probability of paying it at the time agreed.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in order.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Should you be fond of the chase, or the sport with the hook, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Culture of Silk.

See what Massachusetts has done! And why have not the Legislature of Maine done so long ago? Must they forever follow other States in well doing instead of taking the lead. It is not because they have not been urged repeatedly both in public and private, but apparently because they feared the Farmers' might be assisted somewhat.

AN ACT to encourage the Reeling and Throwing of Silk in Massachusetts.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That any person who shall reel or cause to be reeled, or throw or cause to be thrown, in this Commonwealth, from cocoons produced from silk worms raised in this Commonwealth, merchantable silk capable of being manufactured into the various silk fabrics, shall receive in the manner hereinafter provided, fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled or thrown as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any two Justices of the Peace, when called on by any person claiming any bounty under this Act, for reeling or throwing silk within their county, shall carefully examine such claim, and upon satisfactory proof by oath or affirmation, that the same is well founded, shall give a certificate thereof under their hands stating the method by which said silk has been reeled or thrown, the number of pounds, and that the claimant is entitled to the bounty provided in this act; and upon filing such certificate in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, the Governor, with advice of the Council, is authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer therefor in favor of such person.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall claim a bounty more than once for the same silk so reeled or thrown, or obtain any bounty under this act, through fraud or deception, such person shall forfeit to the use of the Commonwealth, a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, in addition to the amount of any bounty he may have received, to be recovered by indictment, in any court proper to try the same.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect in thirty days from the time of passing the same, and shall continue in force for the term of two years.

Approved by the Lieut. Governor, }
April 7, 1835.

From the Silk Culturist.

Manufacture of Silk in China.

The imaginary impossibility of manufacturing silk in this country, especially the finer and more delicate fabrics, has hitherto prevented skillful and enterprising agriculturists from engaging in its cultivation on a large and profitable scale. It has been supposed that American ingenuity was inadequate to the production of those fanciful and beautiful textures, which are considered so essential to the elegance and perfection of female dress, and that we must forever be dependent on the skill and ingenuity of India and Europe for their fabrication. Though the inventive genius of American Manufacturers, and particularly the Yankees, has long been proverbial, yet they have hitherto by common consent accorded to their foreign bretheren a decided superiority in the manufacture of silk. It has also been supposed that European and India fabrics were constructed by aid of expensive and complex machinery without which they could not be manufactured. It is true European ingenuity has invented labor saving machines, by which her manufacturers are enabled to compete with the native skill of China; but after all the patient and persevering Indian succeeds in the manufacture of fabrics, which for delicacy of texture, cannot be rivalled by the European aided by the labors of the most scientific mechanist.

Silk looms in Europe, are of the most simple construction, but when contrasted with the contrivances of India would seem to give them a decided advantage. In India the weaver weaves his web in the open air. He first selects a station for his operations, generally under a tree that its foliage may protect him from the scorching rays of the sun. He then extends the threads which compose the warp of his intended fabric lengthways between two bambo rollers, which are fastened to the ground by

means of wooden pins. He then digs a hole in the earth large and deep enough to contain his legs in a sitting posture. He next attaches to a limb of the tree the cords by which his harness is to be operated and to the lower shafts of the harness cords with loops of sufficient size to admit the insertion of his great toes. With his web thus arranged, he is prepared to commence weaving. This he does by putting his toe into the loop of the cord attached to that part of the harness which he wishes to tread down, and then with a shuttle introduce the woof and beats up by striking the threads of the woof with the shuttle instead of a batten. The shuttle is in the form of a netting needle and longer than the breadth of the webb. With this rude apparatus he manufactures a fabric of which an Italian weaver would be proud.

If the silk manufacture in China is so simple and so easily performed without the aid of complicated machinery, can it not be successfully and profitably prosecuted in a country abounding in mechanists, with ingenuity to invent and skill to execute the most perfect machinery in the world?

Culture of Silk.

From the result of several years experience, I venture to assert, that the culture of silk is one of the most lucrative branches of agriculture, and is very light and pleasant employment. Nearly all the labor of feeding and tending the worms may be performed by small children, that are useless at most other employments. The reeling and twisting coloring, and manufacturing sewing silk is a simple process, and as easily performed as wool or flax. This may be demonstrated by the small specimen I send you, which was wrought upon a common wheel by one who had not the advantage of experience, and who had never even seen a cocoon before. One hundred pounds of leaves will produce one pound of sewing silk, and a child from nine to twelve years of age, will gather seventy-five pounds in a day (this is called a day's work for a child in Connecticut.) At this rate, the same child will feed as many worms as will produce twenty-seven pounds of reeled silk in six weeks, worth from four to seven dollars per pound, the price being regulated by the good or bad reeling. The reeling of this quantity will occupy the attention of a woman three weeks, and will be procured from a half acre of land. According to this calculation (which I think is not exaggerated,) two children from nine to twelve years old, in six weeks, and one woman in three weeks, from an acre of land, will make fifty-four pounds of reeled silk, worth say five dollars per pound, which amounts to two hundred and seventy dollars. I presume that by planting one field with the Italian mulberry, more may be made annually from them, by feeding silk worms with the leaves, than can be made by the usual mode of farming on a plantation of one hundred acres. We have long been in the habit of sending vast amounts to the Indies (and Europe,) to purchase silk, and at the same time of sending the widows and orphans of our country, who are left in pecuniary embarrassments, to alms houses. I think every man who feels an interest in the prosperity of this country, should lend his assistance to put a stop to such proceedings, and thus contribute his mite to a great national good. I would, therefore, advise with humble deference, that every farmer procure trees which may be planted by walls, on side hills, and by the side of high-ways and by-ways, in lands too stony to till, or too barren to produce;—they should occupy the places of useless shrubs and forest trees of little value, of many shade trees, as Lombardy and other poplars, paper mulberry, &c., the Italian mulberry being more ornamental than any of them, of speedy growth, and very tenacious of life. I have shown that the business may be attended to by women and children; consequently upwards of twelve millions of dollars may be saved annually, without diminishing in value our other products. The time of feeding worms is from the 10th of May, until about the 20th of June, a season of the year when a barn is not much used, and by trial, the worms are found to produce as much silk and as good in a barn as in a Laboratory scientifically constructed. Many of the worms in New England are attended in barns, without the trouble of Thermometers or Barometers.

The Italian mulberry is of very speedy growth, and may be propagated so speedily that the manufacture of silk in this country may be commenced

much sooner than has been anticipated. The genius and enterprise of our citizens is equal to the task of manufacturing silk superior to the imported; when once in operation their zeal and activity will enable them to compete with the world in the culture. I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a country on the globe having soil and climate so well adapted to the growth of the Italian mulberry, and constitution of the silk worm as the United States. The tenacity of life is indeed wonderful in those trees. I transplanted more than 8000 between the 4th and 28th of June last, and although so very late in the season, I think not 100 died. The tree is perfectly hardy, also in regard to heat and cold; among upwards of 300,000 seedling plants, I have not discovered one that has been injured by the severe frosts of the past winter, while nearly all my other trees have been more or less injured thereby. The Chinese morus multi-caulis as well as many native trees are entirely killed.

What a proud day will that be for Pennsylvania, when her daughters will appear in silk of their own manufacture. I presume that day is not far distant.—*Penn. Reporter.*

And cannot Maine be as proud as Pennsylvania in this respect? Ed.

Silk Manufactory.—We learn that a company has been formed in Boston, under the name of the New England Silk Company, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings, procuring machinery, &c. for the manufacture of silk goods. Our townsman, J. H. Cobb, Esq. will superintend the establishment. The stock, \$50,000, is divided into shares and has all been taken up—principally in Boston. Mr. Cobb has for many years devoted his attention to this subject; he was one of the first to introduce the culture of the raw material into this State, and he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of silk goods. It is yet uncertain in what place it will be found expedient to locate the new factory.—*Dedham Patriot.*

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

Potatoes.

American Hotel, Baltimore, May 19, 1835.

Having an errand in the office of the editor of the Farmer & Gardener, I had handed me, the 1st No. of the 2d vol, containing an essay of Mr. A. K. Barnum, of Vermont, on the culture of potatoes, which the editor recommended as being worthy of my particular perusal: accordingly I read it, with some attention.

Perceiving the writer to be a theorist, one who aimed at creating an excitement, and that he had contradicted himself; and knowing from my own experience, that his piddling mode, as he has been pleased to call it, is deviating from known and well established practice, and fearing that if permitted to go without refutation from some one, it would be liable to lead many an innocent farmer astray from the true principles of the culture of this valuable vegetable, to their damage, as well as prove a loss to the community, after a more careful perusal, I gave the editor my opinion in full, that the author was not a practical farmer, and that very many profitable remarks could be, and ought to be, made, in order that people should not be misguided.

The editor insisting on my communicating my objections in writing on the subject, I consented, on the ground that he should be connected in my remarks with the author, he having given his opinion strongly in favor of his principles of culture and still persisting therein.

In the culture of the potato, it is necessary to know the nature of it, with respect to its growth, what are its elements, and what its constitution; that is, what it will bear without injury, it being a most delicate root, and what mode of culture is necessary to ensure the most desirable and abundant crop.

I have found by experience, that the potato is not particular as to its choice of soils, or its usages as to manure. It will thrive well on high and on low grounds, in ordinary seasons, if there be no extremity of wet or drought during their growing, and will generally produce a reasonable and satisfactory crop, entirely without manure, but are sure always to repay for extra attention.

The potato above any other vegetable is found profitable to cultivate on new rough ground, among

stones and efficiently worked, until Here the fact is, that this crop, as to rough, crop, and working ing of it, ing their certainty of the worms first planting toes, and ground is generally p once with sow it down

This mode form practice to till is taking ing it, and necessary to as the farm of stirring tributing his quired to l as well as a of husband walks, nor has use f three crops Barnum's ry economi cure on a for he reco the first co apart with to 12 inch inches thic bushel car 75, this w He says th mode of u Well may l line, &c.

But above is his prov from differ bill his pot as manure, was not ea benefit as worth of it will be an a foul kind o large as he plete turf, how are th soon as the few inches lect: how c his plan su by the time

This doe acquaintanc and Pennsy it. By the nothing be c the dirt or c nothing tow nature the potatoes at as manure, mediately, tion; for m in this way first manuri but I woul his manure sed for mon e include, th him off.

Notwiths indifferen soil, rich or care and att at all) it is plants culti changes of heat to cold much wet w rot in the gr cause them

stones and roots, where the ground cannot be sufficiently worked for any other crop usually cultivated, until time and labor renders it more pliable. Here the farmer is greatly benefited in the culture of this crop, as the potato is more peculiarly adapted to rough, half cultivated, grounds than any other crop, and the cultivation, by the more frequently working of the ground, tends to the better subduing of it. The farmers to the north, besides bringing their rough lands to, avail themselves of the certainty of escaping from the evil of the ravages of the worms that so often destroy a crop of corn, by first planting their new swarded ground with potatoes, and it is well to observe that this swarded ground is far the best for a crop of potatoes. We generally plant to the north ground newly broke up, once with potatoes, and once with corn, and then sow it down to grass and grain.

This mode of culture is of well known and uniform practice. As much ground as a farmer wishes to till is taken up yearly, that is by two years planting it, and managed in this way. Thus it becomes necessary to plant as many acres of potatoes at least as the farmer wishes to take up yearly, for the benefit of stirring his land, and keeping it loose, by distributing his manure in proportion to the land required to be taken up for the benefit of his grass, as well as a proper system of tillage.—In this mode of husbandry he does not use the *line*, clear out his walks, nor shovel over his land into beds; but he has use for all his manure for the benefit of his three crops, and to fit the ground for grass. On Mr. Barnum's system, it will take all the manure a very economical, industrious farmer can possibly procure on a considerable farm, to manure one acre, for he recommends spreading and manuring high, the first coat to plough in, then to drill, 20 inches apart with a plough, not less wide to be sure than 8 to 12 inches, and 4 deep, and in those furrows 2 inches thick, the first coat requires from 25 to 50 bushel cart loads, latter will require 50, aggregate 75, this will take all the manure of a good farm. He says there is great benefit to be derived in this mode of using manure from the coming crop. Well may his neighbors say let him piddle with his line, &c.

But above all his deviations from rational farming, is his providing heaps of different kinds of earth, from different situations, near where he plants, to hill his potatoes with; this it seems is not intended as manure, but merely for hilling, as though there was not earth enough: if this last process was to benefit as manure, according to his theory, all the worth of it would soon be evaporated; again, there will be an abundance of weeds and grass, and every foul kind of vegetation before the potatoes are as large as he hills them, which would form a complete turf, and be almost as high as the potatoes; how are they to be disposed of? We hoe them as soon as they appear, when the potatoes are but a few inches high, or we are punished for longer neglect: how does Mr. B. lay his weeds? they are by his plan sure to get quite large, and very numerous, by the time potatoes are budded.

This doctrine is contrary to all usage, in all my acquaintance in my own state, N. Hampshire, N. Y. and Pennsylvania, where I have lived and farmed it. By the time potatoes are budded for bloom, if nothing be done from planting to that period, a little dirt or compost around the potatoes, would avail nothing towards a crop, it would serve to nurse and mature the weeds only, and would not benefit the potatoes at all. But if this compost or dirt is used as manure, why not spread and harrow it in, immediately, before the virtues escape by evaporation; for much of the virtue of manure passes off in this way in a few hours exposure to sun. In his first manuring he is anxious to prevent this effect; but I would ask what becomes of his economy of his manure in the latter application, it being exposed for months to the influence of sun and rain? I include, therefore, that Mr. B. is inconsistent with himself.

Notwithstanding the potato will bear poor and indifferent treatment, and produce a crop on any soil, rich or poor, high or low, and with but slight care and attention, (I do not mean not to hoe them at all) it is nevertheless, the most delicate of all plants cultivated. It suffers sorely from the least changes of weather, that is from wet to dry, or from heat to cold, and soon yields to frost. A little too much wet when first planted will cause them to rot in the ground, and if up, a slight inundation will cause them to wilt and die, and if a change from

cool and wet to warm and dry, they are much affected, and from dry and warm, to sudden wet, they are also much affected, especially at a time when near maturing, when they are sure to give up; and this is the cause that potatoes are so often not good, having failed to become matured; and let me remind the farmer that all vegetables, at this stage, are in their most delicate state. This is the time too when we are in danger of our grain blighting, and the time it is most frequently blighted, if at all, from sudden heavy rains; and from these causes we had not half a crop of potatoes in N. Hampshire the last season, and those but half the usual size. The potato is easily cultivated as I have shown; and they will well repay for good usage, both in manure and good hoeing. I would as soon slight my corn as my potatoes. Mr. B. recommends my planting potatoes four inches deep; my experience teaches me the contrary. If I plant low ground, I plough my ground in beds, in a direction for the water to drain off, then harrow lengthwise of the furrows, and the small lands; having a number of these, side and side, I take a light sharp horse harrow, and harrow cross-wise of the beds, which pulverizes the ground, and fits it well for planting, leaving a small space between the rows, which answers two purposes, one for a guide for the rows for dropping; this is done by dropping in the middle of the tracks of the harrow, which is easily and correctly performed by any small boy. It also serves completely to fill up all cracks or holes, the seed lying fair and easy. I then drop my manure directly over the seed potatoes, and when covered up, the seed is safe from inundation, by being some inches above the surrounding surface: the seed lies warm under this manure, the rains drain into the middle furrows. Thus I do not lose a hill when those that hole four to six inches for the hill even on common high ground, lose much of their planting.

Another great advantage is derived from this mode planting, above the great increase of yield, it prepares the ground for a crop of grass.

There are other great advantages from this mode of culture: I plant about three feet distance, it takes the most of the surface that is pulverized to cover the potatoes, and by the time they are twice well hoed, my hills are as I want them to be.—They naturally rise high above the surface in the form of a sugar loaf; this hill is to turn off heavy rains, and it naturally keeps the potatoes from being too moist as they are often injured thereby. In harvesting, I find a great advantage in the manure being above the level; the hills being peaked render them very easy to harvest, and the manure is advantageously mixed with this loose surface over all the ground, taking care to harvest each row by itself, hauling the mixed loam and manure in one direction. This mode gives a rich surface over all the ground, and with a little harrowing becomes as smooth as an onion bed; by improving this opportunity it availeth much.—This ground is sown in grass, if I choose in the fall, if early, and it is fitted to sow conveniently in the spring, or the snow, if I choose, or otherwise. This mode of planting potatoes for the benefit of grass, is I think preferable to Mr. B's mode.

I have obtained what I call very large crops in this way, say one of the most favorable dry seasons on some portions of the best piece, from five to seven hundred bushels per acre, but no average like this. But the influence that the different seasons have on this kind of ground is very great on the crop. Some cold wet seasons, as above, the potatoes on the same kind of ground, have hardly been worth harvesting. I have ascertained in my latitude, 42 1-2, when at home, that potatoes yield best planted shallow, that is, if manured in the hole, to drop them on top of the manure, instead of under; they have thus in some cases, produced double the quantity of those planted under it, in the same kind of holes, made side and side. It is most safe to make the hills as peaked as they can be, conveniently, to cast off the water in heavy rains. It is certain, from experience and observation, that potatoes are more often affected from a superabundance of wet than by drought, and in an average of seasons, therefore, it is wise to guard against the greatest evils. It is not generally known that potatoes hold out and grow best, if they lay dry in hills; on the contrary if the hill be wet through, and continue to be kept wet, it so affects them as to cause a dropping of the leaves, which is called the rust, and they will continue faltering without the possibility

of a remedy, in any subsequent stage whatever, if but half grown, as to the root.

Mr. B. prescribes a rule for planting potatoes; I cannot, myself, venture on so invidious a task as to fix a definite rule in a case where its propriety is to be determined by contingencies. The season and soil are so variable, that they render a general rule somewhat imperfect. But I will say, for strong moist ground, well manured, seed high for a large crop: sometimes we may seed too high on quick land, if it be a dry season. But the distance the hills are to be apart is a consideration. I have found that 3 feet each way is the most proper distance to ensure a good crop, and potatoes of a handsome size, for table use, &c.

Taking this for the distance on the rich prepared ground, as I have described, three common sized potatoes to the hill will be more profitable than any less quantity. It is no use to cut them on such ground. If they should be cut small, the vines come up small and weak, grow fast and fall down, and on such ground the vines will run over the ground and keep green till harvest. I have often found some few ripe, and some in the same hill small and green, and generally very ill shaped, whereas on the same ground with the same culture, seed high with good sized potatoes, planted at the same time, they come up strong and are sure to stand erect, will shoot out their young at the same time, and will grow near of a size, ripen altogether, one or two months earlier, and will be found of suitable size for table; this is the mode that I recommend to obtain the largest crop and far the best potatoes. I have tried every method, even the piddling method of Mr. B. as to distance; it ruins them for a crop, to sow them in the way he has described, and much more in the size.

I once tried an English mode warmly recommended to produce 900 bushels to the acre: it was to prepare the ground and drill 2 feet apart, and plant the seed lengthwise, the potatoes in contact with each other. They were well attended; the result of the crop was as any agriculturist would judge, there was after the rate of 900 bushels found on the acre, but the time of finding them was not at harvest, it was when I planted; they produced nothing worth harvesting.

It is observable that Mr. B. speaks of the importance of sun and air in his first mode, as described, as though they were the principal causes operating to produce his large crop, when in his latter method he produced his largest crop, though he precluded sun, air and light, from entering into his beds. Where they are sown but one foot apart, if they grow at all, there will be a bed of vines, and if they are kept clear of weeds, as they must be to produce any potatoes; and here too, he omits the great essential of hilling, and yet he gets the largest crop without this very essential and heavy work of hilling, with at least two hundred loads of compost manure to make his hills with: did there ever before, such a wild notion enter a man's brains as to think of hilling potatoes in this way; and can any agriculturist suppose there was a good potatoe produced in this unnatural method. I will also notice his expressions, that are still wilder: he says he did not mean to be understood that 1,800 bushels could be raised by field culture, but now says that eight hundred to 1,200 can be raised upon a single acre, easier than half that crop on four acres, and with less expense. This account implies that he had asserted that 1,800 bush. could be grown on acre, and he surely meant in his new mode of culture. Why does the writer cringe and keep back what he pretends he has done, or said? Not one bushel does he assert, in positive terms, that he has ever raised in any mode of culture; and there is all the reason in to suppose that he never did raise a bushel by any culture whatever. But why does he hope to be spared from the shafts of the critic? Because this is a dream of his, and he has by relating it in this public manner, caused the excitement that he tells of—an excitement extending even to the four corners of the world?—and now he is afraid that he will be questioned on the subject, and dreads lest he should be asked if he ever raised one bushel of potatoes in his manner of culture. I will observe another grand mistake of his, which every practical farmer will readily detect him in,—that potatoes planted in neighboring fields of different varieties, are so fond of each other, male and female and their connection is such that in sending off their farina to each other, by the aid of soft breezes they lose their caste, and become impure—and this

he states is the cause that they so often degenerate.

It is certain that every practical farmer very well knows, they never degenerate by crossing in the least, even if they are planted together in the same hill. It must have been corn that he had heard of mixing from such causes, and I apprehend, being quite unacquainted with the potatoe and its culture, he has confounded one plant with the other.

The gentleman to be sure, has stated some important facts, with respect to the manner of harvesting potatoes so as to preserve their qualities long. There is great propriety, as he says in harvesting them with but little exposure to sun and air; and his manner of binning and turning them over tight, is highly proper; but I cannot see why the spade or shovel, that the turf is cut and handled with, would not do to beat it down with, instead of a wooden mall. I would rather and what I have said heretofore on the subject, that is, that the sun and air soon generate a poisonous action in the potatoes; so much so, that it is well known that many a noble animal fed on them have died; this has taken place where potatoes have lain in out buildings exposed to the air for a long time, and the animals have been constantly fed on them. The same potatoes, if cooked and eaten by men, would be sure to give them a degree of sickness, if not unto death. If we determine to have good potatoes and keep them so, they should be harvested by night, or in a cool overcast damp day, and picked up immediately after the hoe, and kept close in a body, entirely excluded from air, and go into the cellar as moist as they came from the hill, and the more moist dirt adhering to them the better. These potatoes will not vegetate the next season to injure them any before the next crop. There is another remark of the writer's, which has much correctness in it, that is, that the potatoe thrives best within the latitudes described by him, and that they grow to greater perfection, and are there of a better quality. This, no doubt, he has been well informed of. This essay would be lengthened quite too long, were I to enter into a minute detail of each objection I have: my desire has been to correct erroneous principles so that farmers should not be misled to their injury.

I will only add, that the distance I have chosen for my hills, is derived from my experience in the culture of potatoes. At this distance, they have a good share of sun, air and light; they also have good space for roots, and strength of ground, so that they will mature a good crop, and if seeded well with whole potatoes, or good sized pieces, they will be found of good and even size for table use, and well ripened in good time, in ordinary seasons.

Varying from this rule, in planting the common large field potatoe at a greater distance, it tends to inconvenience in hoeing, as to an easy way of hoeing all over the ground, and dividing and making a proper light peaked hill, which renders them easily harvested. If on the other hand the distance be reduced, an inconvenience is experienced in hoeing and shaping of the hill, and an interference in the growth, is very perceptible; the size being reduced in proportion to the distance. In seeding the potatoes, they should be placed close together in the hills, by which means they are easier worked, give more room for sun and air between the hills, and are more readily gathered when ripe in the fall.

ABEDNEGO ROBINSON,
of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

P. S. I will further observe, that although the potatoe of different varieties are so near alike, yet it is a fact that the sun and atmosphere vary in their effects upon different varieties; proving poisonous to many kinds, the white, most of all of them; yet there are some of the colored varieties that those elements have a salubrious effect upon the long red potatoe; is much improved by spreading them open to sun and air for a few days, especially in the spring. They will become a little wilted and dried, but are nevertheless rendered very pure for eating, and in my humble opinion far preferable to any within my knowledge. There are some other colored ones that will bear sun, but will not improve like those named.

While on this subject, it will be but justice to the state of Maine to remark, that while I have been visiting the middle and southern states, I have observed that all the principal cities, and villages, seem to be almost wholly supplied with the best large potatoes from that quarter. Those most highly esteemed are called here the *Mercer*, in New

Hampshire they call them *Shenangoes*. This variety sells uniformly for 25 cents a bushel above all other varieties. Notwithstanding the abundance exported from Maine during and since the last fall, her supply seems still unexhausted; which circumstance alone must satisfy every one of the adaptation of that state to the culture of this greatest vegetable friend of man, and of the productive quality of her lands. I must be indulged in the remark, that it is enough to astonish any person to behold the quantity, size, and beauty, of the potatoes, which we see daily carted and drayed through the streets of the southern cities—and which readily find a market at from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel.*

*This estimate of value, is entirely too high—the wholesale price of eastern potatoes, during the fall, when they are brought to market, ranges, as in quality, from forty to sixty cents per bushel. We presume our correspondent must have allusion to the retail price in the markets, and not to any sales in quantity. Mercers in the early part of the spring were high, and probably by retail, in the markets, brought the maximum price as named.

Summary.

Extract of a letter dated

CHARLESTOWN, S. C. June 3, 1835.

"You can have no idea of the heat here. Probably the thermometer would not indicate a higher degree of temperature than we often experience in New England, but then our air is pure, and comparatively dry. There seems to be something peculiarly suffocating and weakening too in this atmosphere—but perhaps it is imagination. As soon as it gets a little cool, (I mean a little less hot,) in the afternoon, every body is riding through the city. Every sort of carriage seems to be put in requisition, and behind them all, without exception, be it coach, barouche, chaise, gig, buggy, or sulky, there sits a little negro, face backwards, on a place very much like that we strap trunks upon. When the sun is hot, another holds an umbrella over the heads of buggy, sulky, or other carriage drivers."

Franklin Mercury.

The Crops in this vicinity do not promise as well as many other seasons. Grass will be light. Pastures on the hill towns hardly afford any sustenance to cattle. On meadow lands the grass is only about right for grazing and the crop must be small. Indian corn is not up nor as forward as usual, and broom-corn threatens an entire failure. Many fields have been planted a second and third time. The seed of last year is very defective. The winter grain looks pretty well, but much of it is winter killed. Trees, both forest and fruit, have suffered severely from the cold winter. The peach trees are most of them dead—cherry trees feeble and their foliage thin, and fruit small in quantity. Apple trees blossomed full, but much of the young fruit has fallen off. Many beautiful young shade trees have been killed and others have had deep wounds inflicted.—*Northampton Courier*.

Worms.—Among the various kinds of worms which are at work upon the vegetable kingdom, this season, is one which in some sections of this state, is destroying the pasture land by acres. We have noticed whole pastures, completely scathed,—scarcely a green or living to be seen. This destruction we are told has but recently commenced. If it continues to any extent, the effect will be most disastrous to cattle.—*Dunstable, N. H. Telegraph*.

Tight Lacing.—Dr. Muzzey, of Dartmouth College, has been lecturing in Northampton on tight lacing and its attendant evils, and to judge from the Northampton Courier, his lectures have produced quite a sensation in that place, but whether they will absolutely diminish the evil must be proved hereafter.—The effect which these lectures have had on the "sterner sex" is obvious enough. A correspondent of the Courier calls upon the gentlemen to come boldly forward and breast the tide of female prejudice, and nobly back the efforts of the Professor. He also suggests that an *anti-tight-lacing society* be formed forthwith, all of those members will pledge themselves to associate with no lady who continues this detestable practice! The heart of the editor of the Courier himself is softened by the

learned lecturer's appeal to the sympathies of his audience, while describing the miseries which accompany the habit of tight lacing, and although he has hitherto lived in a state of celibacy, and is wedded to Benedictine habits, he is almost inclined to offer a husband's arms, the only corsets nature ever designed for the female waist, for the use of some young lady! Generous man! The ladies will doubtless appreciate his *disinterestedness*!—*Mer. Journal*.

PIRACY.—We learn from the Louisiana Advertiser, that a vessel called the *Montezuma*, commanded by a notorious pirate, is now cruising off the coast of Texas, purporting to be a Mexican national vessel. The schr. *Columbia*, under Mexican colors, from New Orleans to Brassoria, and schr. *Martha*, under American colors, have both been seized and nominally ordered to Vera Cruz—but as the passengers were landed on the coast of Texas without their baggage, the vessels will it is probable, be stranded there.

Prospects of Rail Roads in North Carolina.—The Roanoke and Greenville Railroad, eighteen miles in length, we learn by the Warrenton Republican, will speedily be completed. Its computed cost is \$100,000, of which nearly the whole sum is subscribed.

BONES. Considerable excitement was produced this morning within a small circle by the discovery of a quantity of human bones in the earth, just beneath the floor of house No. 73 William street, which together with all the block from Cedar to Liberty, is being pulled down.—The bones were in a mass, the feet, ribs and skull mingled together, and the sides of the cavity as originally formed in the earth for their interment are still quite distinct. The house was built in 1823, but whether the bones were deposited before or since the building was erected is not yet determined.—*Journal Com.*

Marriages.

In Portland, William Goodenow, Esq. to Miss Eliza Quincy.

In Freeport, Capt. Joseph Dillingham, to Miss Marcia Mitchell, after a negotiation of about 22 years.

In Ellitsville, Mr. John E. Sawyer to Miss Diana Drake.

Deaths.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. Henry Stanley, aged 66. He was found dead in his field a short distance from his house. Mr. Stanley has long resided in this town, and was one of its oldest and most respectable citizens. It is supposed that he died in a fit, as when he went out he enjoyed his usual degree of health.

In this town, on the 16th inst. Miss Harriet N. daughter of Mr. Martin Alden, aged 16.

In Brunswick, on the 16th inst. Mr. FRANCIS D. CUSHING, of the firm of C. Cushing & Co. aged 28. The death of this individual is a severe dispensation upon the community in which he resided, and an event to be regretted by every one—for an honest, active, intelligent and public spirited individual has been cut off in the very dawning of his usefulness. Mr. Cushing's talents were of that modest but practical and superior kind which make one so necessary and valuable to his fellow beings; and his good feelings and gentlemanly deportment strongly endeared him to his friends and acquaintances. The dealings of Providence are just and mysterious, but we never see the grave close over such persons without feeling that the whole family of man has suffered an afflicting bereavement.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY JUNE 15.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—We quote prime at 36 a 39s; good 32 6 a 34 6; thin 28 6 a 32 6.

Working Oxen—No sales were made.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 23, 35, 28, 32, 35 and 37 50.

Sheep and Lambs—A lot of fine weathers, (including a few cossets) were taken for \$3 75.

Swine—At retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows—a few spring pigs were sold at 10c.

All demands du
Saw Mill for 1834
July or they will
they can be settled
P. BENSON, Esq. in

June 20, 1835

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Greene, June 20

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William Hask
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Elijah Barrell
Anslew Park
J. C. Harvey,
Jacob Kimb
Lewis Beals,
Greene, June 20

Celebrat

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For Horses fou
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The dose for a
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recommended.

We the subscribe
Powders prepared
Maine, most cheepl
for Distemper and

CHAD
A. T.
J. D.
SAMU
BEN
JOHN

THE Genuine
IMENT" for Hor
sons afflicted with
Chilblains—it is n
British Oil or Ope

Notice.

All demands due me for sawing in the Factory Saw Mill for 1834 must be paid by the 6th day of July or they will be put in suit. Before that time they can be settled without cost at the office of S. P. BENSON, Esq. in Winthrop.

WM. C. FULLER.

June 20, 1835.

Double Dasher Churn.

I, the subscriber of Greene, hereby give notice that I have lately invented a machine for churning, and as it met the approbation of the public generally, I was induced to take out Letters Patent for the same. I have therefore secured a right, and shall be prepared to vend by Counties, towns or individuals after the 25th day of the present month. I presume I could have procured a numerous catalogue of names to the following Certificate, but considered it unnecessary, as the machine will recommend itself upon examination.

Reference may be had of Joseph M. Richardson or the subscriber of Greene.

WILLIAM A. HERRICK.

Greene, June 20th, 1835.

We, the subscribers, having examined Mr. William H. Herrick's Double Dasher Churn, and seen it in operation, do hereby certify, that in our opinion it is the greatest improvement we have ever yet seen in churning. It is so constructed that a child five or six years of age can churn with the greatest ease. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public as a profitable churn.

William Haskell,	Jabez Pratt,
Nathaniel Harris,	Ezekiel Stetson,
Elijah Barrell,	John Adams,
Anslew Parker,	John Harris,
J. C. Harvey,	Silas Richardson,
Jacob Kimball,	John Harris, 2d.
Lewis Beals,	

Greene, June 20th, 1835.

3w.

Celebrated Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high eoniums. Some of these are injurious, others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN, GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me., do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL,

D. H. MIRICK.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman, Gardiner, Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER,	} Gardiner.
A. T. PERKINS,	
J. D. GARDINER,	
SAMUEL HODGDON,	Pittston.
BENJ. HODGES,	
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE,	Augusta.

— ALSO —

THE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoo now in use.

tf.

Temperance Notice.

The adjourned Annual meeting of the Winthrop Temperance Society will be held at Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon, June 27, at 5 o'clock.

A Report from the Board of Counsellors may be expected.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Is it necessary, to the complete success of the Temperance Reform, to extend the practice of total abstinence to all intoxicating liquors, as a common drink?

Ladies invited to attend.

Per order,

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

June 10, 1835.

Silk Hats.

SILK HATS manufactured and sold by THOMAS NEWMAN, at his Hat Factory, opposite J. G. W. Coolidge's Hotel, Winthrop.

No Mistake.

Winthrop, June 10, 1835.

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise obtaining, any of the following Notes, given by us to CORNELIUS ADLE of Winthrop, dated at Saco on the 10th of Nov. 1834, payable as follows:—A note of one hundred dollars in one year—One of one hundred and fifty dollars and some odd cents in two years—One of three hundred dollars in three years, and one of six hundred dollars in five years. Said Notes were fraudulently obtained, and of course given by us without consideration, and will not be paid.

ALVAN E. SMALL,

IRA STANLEY.

June 10, 1835.

For Sale.

To be sold on the most liberal terms the FARM now owned by JOHN STANLEY & SON, in Readfield, Maine. No recommendations are necessary—it cannot but suit a good farmer. Call and see—Delays are dangerous. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN STANLEY.

Readfield, June 16, 1835.

Wool! Wool!

CASH paid for Wool by

SIMEON HEARSEY,

No. 3, Merchant's Row, Hallowell.

June 9, 1835.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has contracted with the town of Wayne for to support Mrs. Thankful Fisher a pauper of said town one year from the 3d day of March last, and he has made ample provision for her support. He therefore forbids all persons harboring or trusting her on his account, as he shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JESSE STEVENS.

Wayne, June 8th, 1835.

Wool---Cash.

JOSEPH G. MOODY will pay Cash and the highest market price for WOOL.

Augusta, Water Street, June 1, 1835.

tf

Wanted Immediately,

A good MAN to work on a farm.

A. BELCHER.

A Small Farm For Sale.

Will positively be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, a neat establishment for a mechanic, consisting of eight acres of good land, with a new dwelling house, barn, &c. eligibly situated in East Livermore, on the sixth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A good title will be given. Terms of payment liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at East Livermore Corner, or of J. W. Emerson on the premises.

F. F. HAINES.

East Livermore, June 1, 1835.

Summer Goods for Men & Boys,

Such as Plain and Twilled Stormonts; Hamilton Stripes; Rowen Cassimere; Union Drill; Champion Cord, &c. &c. Also PONGEES of different qualities; Entry and Chaise Mats.

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, June 1, 1835.

Cash for Wool.

40,000 lbs. of Wool wanted, for which a good price will be paid by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, May 29, 1835.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

THE HON. BRANCH of the CALLIOPIAN SOCIETY will celebrate its ANNIVERSARY on Wednesday the first day of July next. On which occasion an Oration will be delivered before the Society by J. T. P. DUMONT, Esq. of Hallowell, at the Meeting House on Kent's Hill. Exercises to commence at half past 10 o'clock A.M. The procession will form at the Seminary at 10.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the Students will take place in the afternoon of the same day.

JAMES BELL, Sec'y.

Readfield, June 22, 1835.

Fisk & Hinkley's**NEW PATENT BRICK MACHINE.**

For sale by the subscriber at East Livermore, or the following agents—K. G. Robinson, Hallowell; William Wade, Augusta; F. F. Haines, East Livermore; Daniel Hobbs, Portland; John Miller, Warren; Kidder & Tarball, Boston; Col. Cobb, Gray; Moses Emery, Saco; Nathan Elden, Buxton; Reuben R. Dunn, Poland; Joseph Haskell, Monmouth; E. McLellan, Gardiner, and William Reed of Norway. Said machines are warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended.

JOB HASKELL.

June 4, 1835.

4m18

NEW GOODS.**Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co.**

Have renewed their Stock of GOODS, and now offer a large addition to their former assortment—among which are Black, Russel Brown, Green, Dahlia, Blue & Black Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Light, Dark, and Printed CASSIMERES; Fine Black for Vests; Bemis' and other Sattinets; Black Silk Velvet, Satin, Dark and Light VESTINGS; Eight Bales of various qualities of SHEETING, including Exeter, Dover D. and H. Sheeting; Tickings; Irish Linens; Bales of Batting; More than 100 pieces of various qualities of plain, Twilled and French PRINTS; some splendid light, and rich dark Colors; Dark and light GINGHAMS; Merino, Sewing Silk, Sateen and low priced SHAWLS; Crape, Silk Muslin, Palmerine, Gros de Naples and low priced Dress Handkerchiefs; Mull and other Muslins; Laces and Quillings; Dark and White Kid, Black and White Silk GLOVES; together with a large catalogue of other Dry Goods.

ALSO,

60 hhds. of SALT; No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL, Boston inspection, in 1-2 and 1-4 bbls.; 50 Quintals COD FISH; 1-4 bbls. Tongues and Sounds; SUGARS; TEAS; COFFEE; Spices; Raisins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware, which purchasers are very respectfully invited to examine.

Winthrop, May 27, 1835.

Moses Adams,

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner, Greene, Kennebec County, Maine.

Thorough Bred Horse Phenix.

This may certify that I the subscriber imported the thorough bred Horse Phenix from England. Phenix was sired by Antonio winner of the Doncaster St. Leger. Dam by Comus, grand-dam by Panater; stands 16 hands high, 7 years old this Spring and a sure foal getter.

NEHEMIAH MARKS.

St. Stephens, March 12, 1835.

PHENIX will stand the ensuing season for the use of Mares at my Stable in Gardiner. His stock is superior to any in this part of the country, of which satisfactory evidence can be given. Call and examine for yourselves.

TERMS.—Four dollars by the season, or six dollars to insure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the Mare proves with foal: All favors gratefully acknowledged.

V. R. LOVEJOY.

Gardiner, June 1, 1835.

Poetry.

Seventy-Six.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung,
When, through the fresh awakened land,
The thrilling cry of freedom rang,
And to the work of warfare strung
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills fling the cry to hills around,
And ocean-mart replied to mart,
And streams, whose springs are yet unfound,
Pealed far away the startling sound
Into the forest's heart.

They marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river swift and cold;
The borders of the stormy deep,
The vales where gathered waters sleep,
Shut up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And, from the sods of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of iron-hearted men
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair fond bride of yestereve,
And aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the lov'd warriors haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,
Already blood on Concord's plain
Along the springing grass had run,
And blood had flowed at Lexington,
Like brooks of summer rain.

That death-stain on the April sward
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footstep of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more.

Miscellany.

Lucky Tom.

A secret worth knowing.—Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies. "He began like a poor good-for-nothing mechanic," they would say, "without a cent in the world—without a whole shirt to his back, half a shoe to his feet, and with nothing but his hands to work with. And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been." He went among those who started in life with him, but who were now the frequenters of grog-shops—idle and dissolute, by the name of Lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck—"He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. Could he know some art or magic that would unbosom the measures of the earth, and spread its gold before him? He paid no attention to the words of fortune-tellers, and gold-finders; he merely staid at home, and yet his course had been attended year after year and week after week with a wonderful share of good fortune. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant. What can it be! What on earth can it be?" If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple of cents more a pound than any other person! And the dog; he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! He was never so unlucky as to feel the gripe of a sheriff, or hear the creak of the jail-door. Tom married. "Why! this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it! What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is!—He must have got the girl by magic—yes, nothing less than magic! And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow, as did his neighbor's.—His land was rich, while that of his very next door neighbors would produce hardly nothing but weeds! What does Tom put into his land! How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the Bank without security. In any question between neighbors he was called in as umpire. "And now

I think of it," says one, "I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbor, which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret, and therefore, that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks—because to be sure, if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way too. THEY BOTH HAVE THE SECRET. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly—but that is for mere appearance's sake. He pours over books when he can find time—he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. HE IS LAYING UP TREASURES. And then he always has a lamp in his work-room late, and he is always the first up in the house—which furthermore shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He can't find time even to take a glass with his old cronies at the grog-shop. HE MUST HAVE A SECRET WORTH KNOWING. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds nobody's business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured—contented and happy; he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place. Strange! Strange! said these wisecracks, that Tom Spooner—that poor mechanic—who began with nothing, of whom every body prophesied that he would come out of the little end of the horn—and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early—late to bed—ever at work with hands or head!—HE MUST HAVE A SECRET WORTH KNOWING! Ah! Lucky dog! Lucky Tom! What can his secret be?"—Reader! what can his secret be?

National Eagle.

Wing & Deering.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, STOCK, LASTS AND FINDING,

HAVE recently received from Boston and some of the best manufacturing establishments in the N. E. States, a large and well selected stock of gents, ladies, boys, Misses and children's boots, shoes and pumps, some of which will be named here:

Gents fine calfskin, goatskin, horseskin, cordevan boots; do calfskin, neatsleather, shaving, buckskin and cowhide Shoes of all kinds; gents fine kid Pumps of most all descriptions; do do horseskin do; sailors neatsleather do. a good strong article.

Ladies French Slippers of various colors; do English kid do; do imitation French Morocco Slippers; do do do Kid do and kid walking Slippers; Ladies Russia Ties, a new and splendid article; do spring heel kid slippers of different kinds; do heel do do; do sp'g heel cloth slippers; do R. Round kid do; do do do cloth do; do wide strapped calfskin, neatsleather; Morocco, and Kid Shoes; do leather slippers of different kinds; Misses kid and cloth shoes of various kinds and forms; do leather do of various kinds and forms; boys thin Shoes; do thick do; do do pumps; childrens leather booties and anclities; do morocco do do do; do do and leather pumps.

STOCK & FINDINGS.

Morocco Skins; Kid do; Curried Goat do; white linen do; yellow do; blue do; a lot of heavy Sole Leather; No. 10 green hemp thread; C 1 coarse do do; No. 3 half bleached do; 12 do do do; find stitching do half bleached and yellow; Black-ball, Nails, Calloons, Cord, Braids &c. &c.

TOOLS & LASTS.

Woodward colts, Green's do; Pegcutters, Pin-cers, Hammers, Jiggers, Shoulder sticks, Randfiles, Rasps, Punches, shoulder irons, Beads, Boot keys, shoe knippers, do knives, Heminway's awls, sand-stones, stams, fore part irons.

Mens R. and L. block and low lasts; do Stogee do; Ladies do of all kinds; boys thin shoe lasts; Misses and childrens of different forms; boottrees with from one to five feet, &c. &c.

Also—Gents, Ladies and Misses India Rubbers of an excellent quality.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale or retail at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. Augusta, May 20, 1835.

Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees, from two to four years old.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at
J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Also—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

Also—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

6m12

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Samuel P. Benson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Hard Ware Store.

THOMAS B. BROOKS, corner of Winthrop and Front Streets, HALLOWELL—Keeps constantly for sale a large and extensive assortment of all descriptions of *Hard Ware Goods, Saddlery and Cutlery*, which being principally imported by him, will be sold at low and reasonable prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Also—Cut Nails, Spikes and Brads—Window Glass of common and extra sizes—Sheet Lead and Sheet Zinc, a cheap and excellent article for roofs—Iron Hollow Ware—Brass Kettles and Fire Setts—Mill and cross cut Saws—Joiners' Tools—House and Furniture Trimmings, &c. &c.

Also—75 tons Iron and Steel, making a complete assortment of all kinds usually wanted in this market.

May, 1835.

2mtu24.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking, Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIF-FITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good hand from one to two months in haying season.

TRUSTON WOOD.